

# THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - - EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 15.

A public banking battle is a novelty in Hawaii, but as time goes on our insular peace finds it more and more difficult to escape unexpected jolts.

The temperance people, by starting in to agitate, are doing the best possible service to their cause. No reform can be made unless the people are first aroused to the need of it. A fight against Tammany in New York begins at least three years before election day. To postpone it until the polls are open would be to ordain defeat. Here in Hawaii not too much time can be given to any campaign of moral education.

The Buckeye Club is flourishing and the California Club gets up a fine annual entertainment. The two comprise, we believe, Hawaii's quota of State Associations. The Wyoming people hang together well and have done some effective work in national politics, but they have no social nucleus like the Buckeye club, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York own many sons and daughters in Hawaii, who, if banded as the Ohioans are, would not lose anything by it, and might gain in social satisfaction. State clubs are not expensive to form or to keep up, and they have a distinct value to people who find it hard to get acquainted.

Instead of sending government seeds to the official bureau of agriculture for distribution, Delegate Wilcox sends them to private parties. One of his Home Rule colleagues has an office stacked with packages of vegetable seeds which are likely to stay there until they rot. Flower seeds Wilcox sends to his wife, on the idea, probably, that public property is a private snap. This quality of public service along with his adoption of a California scheme to dump mainland lepers here and his choice of a youth from Connecticut for an Annapolis cadetship, shows that Wilcox has not even a primary understanding of his duties. It is no wonder that his influence in Congress is not to be compared with that of the chief doorkeeper.

The long captivity of Geronimo and his fellow Apaches is about to end. When this redoubtable chief surrendered to Lieut. Gatswood of Lawton's command, he was sent to Florida with some 200 others. For months he had been pursued by cavalry on both sides of the Mexican line and not until he had made a trail 3000 miles long, did the sturdy old warrior give up. The Florida experience of the braves was a civilizing one, although, used as they were to the dry, bracing air of their southwestern mesas, they were displeased with the humid heats of their peninsular home. But they were made to work, and in time Geronimo, as the head of his community, became a justice of the peace. Years later the tribal remnant was sent into the middle West. The Indians wanted to turn to Arizona, but the protests of people there and in the neighboring territory impelled the government to keep them where they were. However, the present plan is to give them lands in severity and make them good farmers and stock-raisers.

## SHOULD ENFORCE THE LAW.

Crime is becoming too frequent in this city. Public opinion demands that something shall be done to suppress it. There are two ways. One is to increase the numbers and improve the efficiency of the police force. The other is to persuade the District Magistrate to be more severe in his sentences. The first plan would be expensive; the second only requires the Judge to do his duty without taking too much counsel from his natural kindness of heart. With vagrants swarming about and holds-up happening and the devil to pay generally, it is time that this judicial kindness should be made to benefit the public rather than the criminal classes.

During December there were thirty-six arrests, twenty-two convictions in police court, mostly with light sentences, and twenty-eight discharges. All a vagrant needed to do to get off was to tell the Judge he had been looking for work and could not find it. This excuse in a place where the lack of labor has become a crisis is not worth the breath that utters it. There is work enough for all. Ten to one the vagrant who escapes on such a plea will go off of the courtroom fully intent upon tapping a till or holding up a hack.

The hour is at hand for straight, untempered justice. A vagrant is a grant, for in Hawaii any man who is in health can find work to do. As a vagrant he should be sent where he can be made to mend our badly made streets and acquire thereby a disposition to toil afterwards for his own advantage. Kindness is thrown away on him.

We think, furthermore, if the severe policy is taken, the attractions Hawaii now seems to have for bad men on the coast will be neutralized. Word seems to have reached the Barbary Coast of San Francisco that Hawaii is a soft thing.

## IWILEI AGAIN.

The renaissance of Iwilei is noted in another column by a member of the Advertiser's staff, who saw the scenes he describes and then looked into the question of responsible ownership.

We take note of the matter chiefly to predict that no more stage thunder will be heard from the political bench against the rottenness which exists behind the jail. There will be no more campaign declamations to Territorial grand juries. The responsibility comes too close to the crime for that. It is too much involved with the names of the brummeag reformers who tried to make Iwilei capital against the governor, to receive much chastisement from a political court which is hand in glove with the beach-owners. The court may be out of gear, but it does not want to be out with Gear.

However, the duty of the police is plain. Let them close these resorts, irrespective of whom the owners may be. Leave the latter to be dealt with by the first honest grand jury that may be drawn.

## CUBAN SUGAR.

The more that is seen in Hawaii of the Spanish-negroid type of laborer or of the pure negro type, the less does it appear that Cuba, as a possible future competitor of our own in the American market, will achieve more than a fraction of its full productive capacity.

If Hawaii were compelled to depend upon the degenerate Porto Ricans or upon such blacks as were brought here from Tennessee, for the success of its sugar industry, it would soon feel like dropping sugar for good. For Cuba, however, there is no other recourse unless Asiatics can be induced to come in as laborers and take the chances of a row with the natives. People of the Porto Rican class, though more turbulent, form the entire labor supply of the great West Indian island. That they are lazy, shiftless and of merely intermittent activity, is plain to those who know them and may be judged by others who have become familiar with their congeners, the Porto Ricans, the Filipinos and the Central Americans. Serious as our own labor problems have been, those of Cuba loom up in vastly greater magnitude, and they are of a nature to affect the use of any large blocks of American capital in that island.

As to whether Cuba can import Asiatic labor there are many elements of doubt. Should she try to deluge the land with Chinese, the organized labor of the United States would press Congress for legislation hostile to her sugar interests. The government of Japan does not care to send large numbers of its coolies into any American possession, present or prospective; and it prefers to keep such wayfarers as may go abroad in search of work on the shores of the Pacific, whence they can go home quickly and at comparatively small expense when needed for military purposes.

Even should such laborers be sought by Cuban planters, it is doubtful if the native island authorities in whom the political control of the land must soon reside, would be able to hold their ground against the protests of the Cuban peons. The latter do not care to work either steadily or well, but at times hunger compels them to earn wages and they do not want to see the way to a job blocked by alien labor. It would be to stoke the political life of a Cuban President and Congress, to enter upon a course which the lowest class in the constituency would regard as an affront.

What we have to contemplate, therefore, is a Cuban sugar yield of no great volume per acre of land cultivated. As the per capita use of sugar is all the time growing, is it not probable that, as time goes on, there will be no marked diminution of the price of the commodity owing to Cuban competition? May no, the supply have trouble in getting ahead of the growing and importunate demand.

## AIDING THE ENEMY.

If anybody can tell us why the Territorial administration gives out its official notices to be printed in little Home Rule organs, thereby enabling them to live and smite the hand that gives, and oppose everything decent and of good repute in Hawaii, we wish he would do so. In any other part of the United States such a policy would not be proposed by a sane official unless the law expressly provided that notices of a public character should appear in papers of more than one party or unless the official himself was not in sympathy with the administration of which he formed a part.

The other day a Federal official justly said that the political ideas originating in the Capitol are like the peace of God in that they pass understanding. There are men high on the payroll of this Republican administration who are being assessed today for the campaign expenses of the Home Rule party, the most anti-Republican and anti-American political body in the United States. In other words the party of good government pays men who use their earnings to advance the cause of the party of bad government.

Such a policy is suicidal. Its only result is to arm enemies and alienate friends.

## NOT THE RIGHT CHORD.

After all, the second congregation has only itself to thank for the recurring trouble with the Bishop. That Godly man has twice told the diocese that he would like to have it buy. Getting no response he has cuffed Mr. Mackintosh's following, all and several. Instead of taking the hint, the second congregation has merely urged upon the Bishop some high ideals of Christian example, referred him to the beatitudes and while not asking him to turn the other cheek, has pointed out that the smittings which the congregation itself has received, do not, in the light of the Golden Rule, commend themselves as scriptural. And the return compliment from his Lordship is another cuff.

What the second congregation needs is an access of worldly wisdom. Let it approach the Gentle Shepherd, not through the inspired writings, but through a real estate agent. Let his sacerdotal but speculative eye rest on the proffered price per front foot. After that harmony will brood, like an astral auctioneer, over the wreck of nearly thirty years of battling.

## WASTED CHARITIES.

We trust that the local charities will take no notice of the appeals of Porto Rican vagrants for aid. If they do, these people will not work and plenty more Porto Ricans will leave the cane fields to live on the bounty of our philanthropists.

If a Porto Rican wants work at good wages let him go to the plantations, where he belongs. We say "belongs," because the fare of all the Porto Ricans here was paid by our planters on the understanding that the people thus procured should labor in the fields. Many of them cheated their employers and came to town, where they are not wanted. Nothing ought to be done by the charities to keep them here; on the contrary, everything should be done, both by the charities and the police, to drive them away. The funds of our philanthropic bodies are for the deserving poor, not for the lazy proletariat.

"You don't know how to make love," sneered the Gentleman of the Old School. "No," laughed the Gentleman of the New School; "I leave all that to the women! I have need only to make money!"—Life.

## MURDER, 1ST. DEGREE

(Continued from page 1.)

DR. ALVAREZ.

The witness stated that about 11 p. m. on Sunday George Rosa came to his house and asked him to come and see his brother, who he said was sick. He responded and found deceased in bed. He noticed blood spots on the mosquito net, sheet and pillow case. Joe Rosa was in a condition of stupor, with a temperature of 104 and pulse of 160. His breath smelt strongly of liquor. He noticed a slight scratch on the left temple, but no flow of blood. Slight scratches were noticeable on different parts of the body. Witness administered an injection of strychnine and then returned home. He noticed that George Rosa's face was scratched and asked him how it had come about. He was told that he had received the scratch in a struggle with his brother Joe, who had tried to kill his wife. Early the next morning George came to his house and said that his brother was dead, and asked for a death certificate. Witness said that he must first report the case to the president of the Board of Health. He did so, and later on issued the certificate.

W. KEAWE.

Witness testified that last Sunday morning he went to call at Rosa's house, and while there asked George how he had scratched his head. George replied that he had had a fight with Joe. He said that Joe was lying on the bed apparently asleep, and that there were blood stains on the pillow case. He stayed in the house until he had some words with George about Mrs. Rosa and then went away. He thought that Joe was asleep and asked no questions about the blood on the pillow case. On Monday morning a friend of his, Stephen Mahalu, told him that Rosa was dead.

THE SON.

Louis Richard Rosa, aged 14, testified that deceased was his father. He stated that last Saturday night his father and George Rosa had trouble and that Joe struck George. His mother told him that his father had threatened to beat her. He ran away when the blow was struck because he was scared. His father was drunk and his uncle had been drinking. He did not know what the cause of the trouble was, nor did he see George strike Joe. When he came back the next day his father was in bed. He thought he was either drunk or sleeping. On Monday morning his mother told him that his father was dead. Witness said that his father and uncle used to get drunk nearly every Saturday night and on these occasions generally had a fight. Once he had heard his father say to George Rosa, "I'll fix you."

MRS. ROSA.

The witness, who was the wife of the dead man, stated that they had been married 13 years and that George lived with them. On Saturday night the brothers had trouble and Joe struck George. After that, George knocked Joe down on the lanai of their house. The difficulty was over herself, Joe rushed to the street and cried "haul in," and George went into the house and locked the door. Presently Joe asked George to let him in, promising to make no trouble. George let him in, and Mrs. Rosa went into the house with her husband. They talked and drank together, and after a while Joe tried to strike his wife, who ran out of the house and hid in a neighbor's house. Next morning about 7 o'clock she returned to the house and found George with his face scratched sitting on the floor, a putty knife and compass which were usually kept in a canvas bag in another room. Fearing that her husband might be seized with a fit of violence and do some hurt with the articles, she took them and secreted them in the yard. When she returned to the house she called to Joe and he asked for a little wine, which he drank. After a while he wanted more, but his wife refused to give it to him. Then he went to sleep. About 11:30 p. m. Sunday he frothed a little at the mouth and Dr. Alvarez was sent for. He injected some medicine and early on Monday morning her husband died. She said that George had said nothing to her about the matter. She had heard George about the family on Sunday how he had got the scratch on his face. George was not jealous of Joe, but Joe got mad at him at times and when drunk they often quarreled. Witness said that her husband drank and would not go to work and that George helped the family considerably.

GEORGE ROSA NOT CALLED.  
Geo. Rosa was not called, on account of the charge of murder which was impending against him. Had he been asked to testify, his attorney, J. Kaulukou, who was present at the inquest, would certainly have prevented him from saying anything which might incriminate himself.

From the evidence at the inquest it looks as if the murder was committed during a drunken brawl; participated in by two men who loved one woman, and who on that account were insanely jealous of each other.

## Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

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